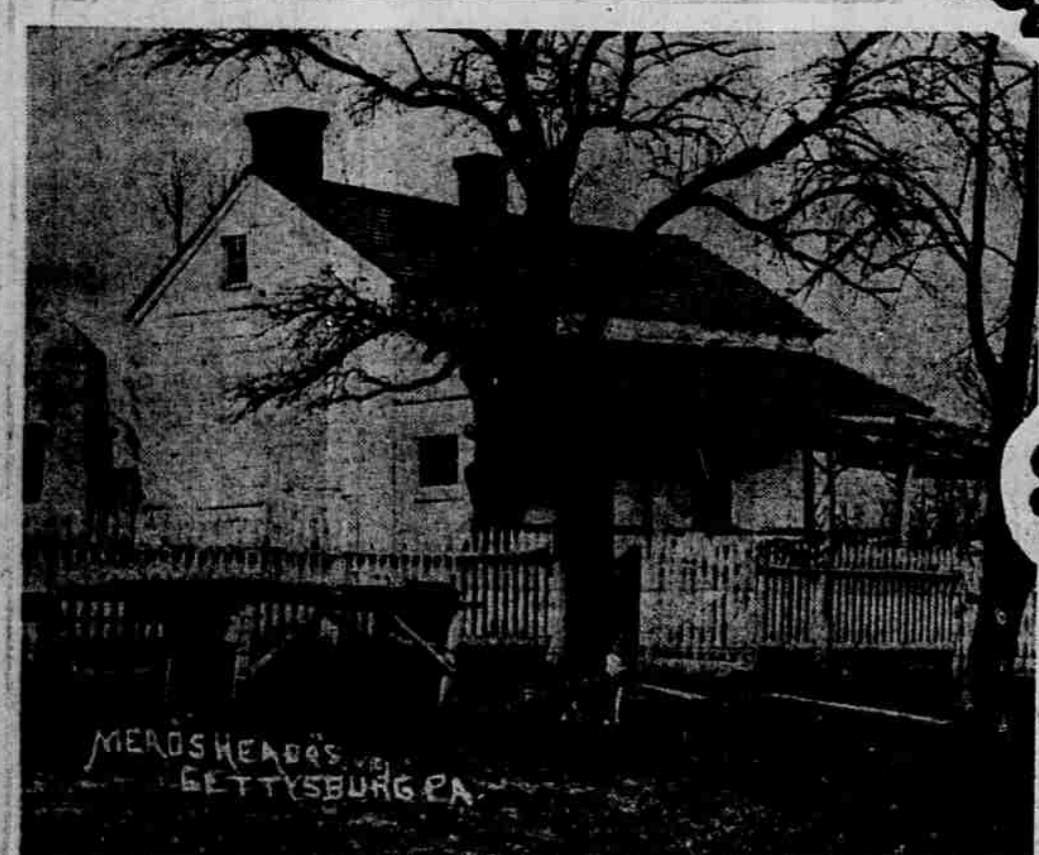


# BATTLEFIELD

ONCE LAID WASTE BY STRIFE'S  
FORCES OF DESTRUCTION.

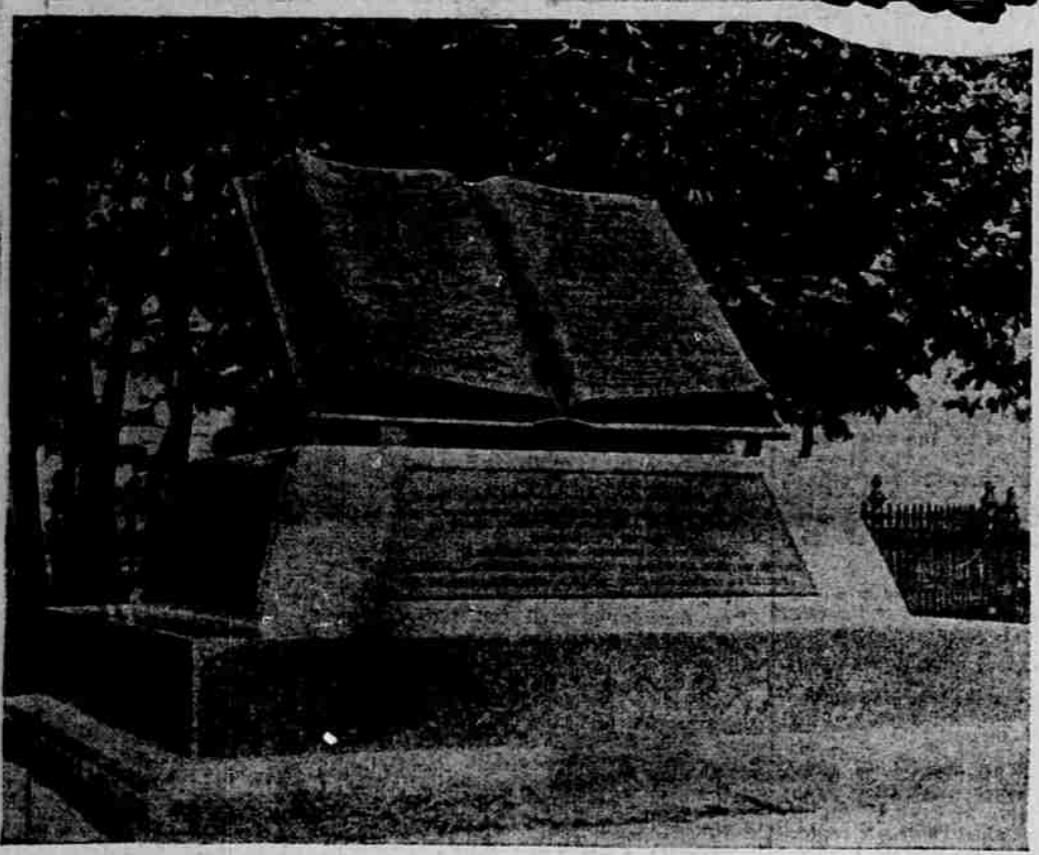
NOW A PEACEFUL PARK OF MANY  
MAGNIFICENT MONUMENTS.



Meade's Headquarters.



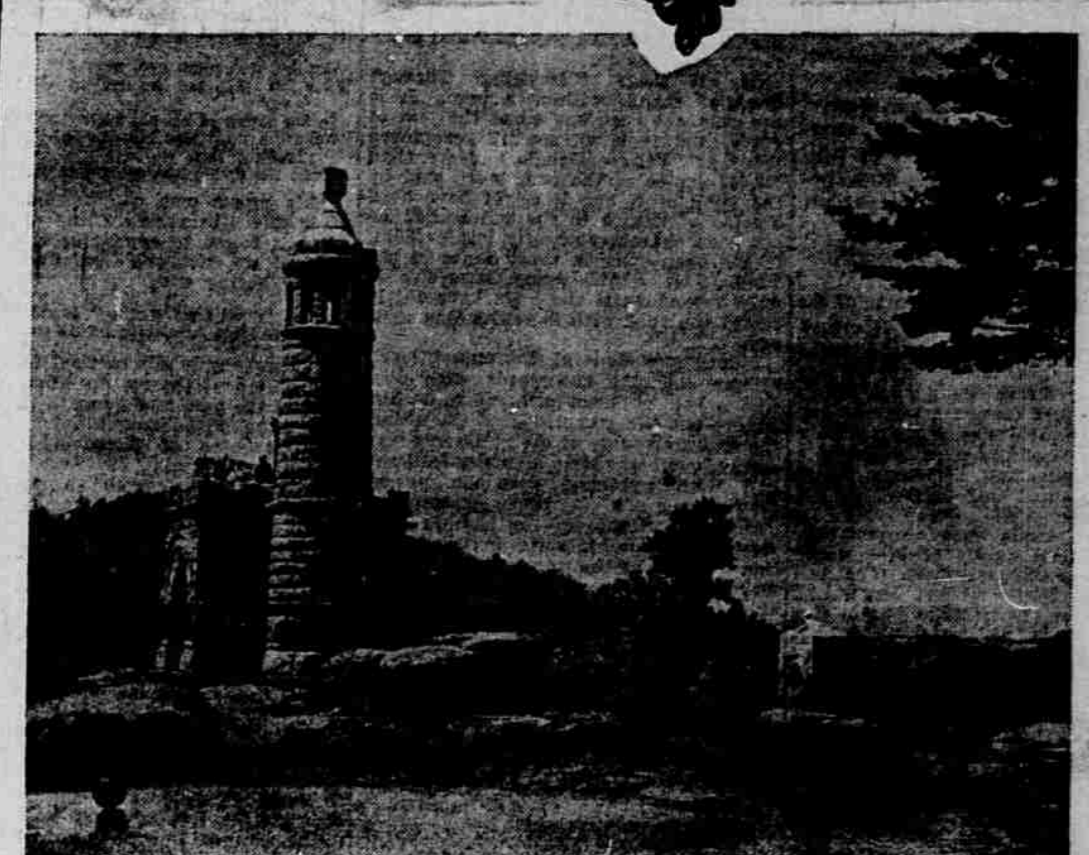
Lee's Headquarters.



High-Water Mark of Rebellion.

Those who have not visited the battlefield since 1863 will perhaps be somewhat surprised to find a well-equipped trolley line running from the town of Gettysburg through the central portion of the battlefield as far south as the Devil's Den, making a loop near Little Round Hill, and returning somewhat nearer Hancock Avenue on its way back to town. The cars are well patronized and by means of this trolley line and the different coaches which make daily trips to the field the visitor has an unusual opportunity of visiting all of the points of interest with but little fatigue, and with but little expense.

The battle of Gettysburg occupied a peculiar position in the history of the civil war. It was one of the great, if not the greatest, battle of the war, and it was fought upon Northern soil. Many historians have claimed that the battle of Gettysburg was the turning point of the great conflict that lasted from 1861 to 1865, and it seems that this fact has aroused great patriotic interest in the preservation of the battlefield and the erection of suitable memorials to the brave men who participated in this battle. All of the Northern and Middle States are represented on the battlefield, some with many and others with but few monuments. New York and Pennsylvania seem to be the more largely represented, but smaller States, like Delaware, Vermont, West Virginia, Maine, and Rhode Island have contributed their share in erecting monuments in memory of their sons who fought upon this field.



Observatory on Little Round Top.

(Continued From Page Ten.)

the most imperishable of any of the natural monuments of the old battlefield. At Round Top and Little Round Top the changes have been less than might be anticipated in the time that has elapsed since the battle in 1863. On Little Round Top a very handsome marble observatory has been erected and the statue of General Warren overlooking the battlefield and the valley of death is so realistic as to almost startle the visitor when he first beholds this statue. The fields through which Pickett made his memorable charge on the third day of July have undergone only such changes as might be expected in an agricultural community where farms have to be tilled and crops raised from year to year. Perhaps today the hopelessness of the effort to break the Union lines by that heroic charge is recognized with greater force as the years pass by.

Along the line of Hancock Avenue we pass the monument erected and named "The High-Water Mark." The monuments erected by the different organizations are so near together that it seems almost like a view in a well-populated cemetery, and from this point to Cemetery Hill the positions of the different organizations during the fight of the 1st, 2d, and 3d of July have been marked either by the ordinary iron markers or by the location of cannon, or

by the erection of monuments bearing the name of the organization which built this point during the time of the battle.

The small frame dwelling which was occupied by General Meade as his headquarters on the Taneytown Road is still

in a good state of preservation, and the flagstaff in the yard of the headquarters bearing the American flag is one of the

sights that can be seen from the larger portion of the battlefield.

The town of Gettysburg seems to be largely devoted to the memory of the battle which was fought there. Museums and collections of war relics are abundant. All kinds of souvenirs relating to the battle, from tiny bullets molded from clay to genuine bullets, which have been picked up from the field, canes made from wood cut from the battlefield, and nearly all kinds of souvenirs which the ingenious and speculative mind can suggest are found in the town in great abundance.

The work of preserving the lines of battle and of marking the positions of the troops engaged commenced almost

immediately after the close of the battle. It was at Gettysburg, at the dedication of the National Cemetery, November 19, 1863, that President Lincoln made the address which will always live in the history of the country as one of the classics of the war. In speaking of the dedication of the cemetery, President Lincoln said: "It is rather for us to be dedicated to the great task remaining before us, that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last measure of full devotion; that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom, and that the Government of the people, by the people and for the people shall not perish from the earth."

## CHRONOLOGY OF THE CIVIL WAR.

1861.  
JANUARY 21—Jefferson Davis resigned his seat in the United States Senate.  
MARCH 1—United States Government refused to recognize the commissioners from the Confederate States.  
APRIL 12—First Confederate shot fired in Charleston, S. C., harbor.  
APRIL 19—Federal troops passing through Baltimore attacked in the streets.  
MAY 6—Confederate States capital moved from Montgomery, Ala., to Richmond, Va.  
JULY 8—Virginia State troops transferred to Confederate service.  
JULY 11—United States Senators from Virginia, North Carolina, Texas, Arkansas and Tennessee expelled from the Senate.  
JULY 20—Confederate Congress met at Richmond.  
AUGUST 16—President United States issues a proclamation confiscating the property of Confederates.  
SEPTEMBER 18—Maryland Legislature closed by United States marshal and secession members sent to prison.  
NOVEMBER 18—Confederate Commissioners Mason and Seward taken from the English mail packet Trent by Capt. Wilkes, of the United States warship San Jacinto.  
DECEMBER 2—Gen. John C. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, expelled from the United States Senate.  
1862.  
JANUARY 2—Commissioners Mason and Seward released upon a demand by the English government.

JANUARY 10—Missouri Senators expelled from the United States Senate.  
FEBRUARY 22—Jefferson Davis inaugurated President of the Confederate States.  
APRIL 6—Gen. Albert Sydney Johnston killed at the battle of Shiloh, Tenn.  
AUGUST 8—President Lincoln suspends the act of habeas corpus.  
SEPTEMBER 22—President Lincoln issues the proclamation of emancipation.  
1863.  
FEBRUARY 6—The offer of mediation by the French declined by the United States.  
MARCH 12—Conscription act passed by the United States Congress.  
MAY 10—Stonewall Jackson died of wounds received at the battle of Chancellorsville.  
JULY 4—The surrender of Vicksburg, giving the Federals complete control of the Mississippi River.  
JULY 13—Draft riots in New York.  
1864.  
JUNE 19—Confederate cruiser Alabama sunk by United States warship Kearsarge off the port of Cherbourg, France.  
MARCH 8—General Grant made commander-in-chief of the Federal forces.  
1865.  
JULY 9—General Lee surrendered the Army of Northern Virginia at Appomattox, Va.  
JULY 14—President Lincoln assassinated.  
MAY 10—Jefferson Davis captured in Georgia.  
JUNE 10—Orders issued to release all Confederates confined in Northern prisons.



Statue of General Slocum at Gettysburg.

## WARS OF THE UNITED STATES.

WAR of the Revolution, from April 19, 1775, to April 11, 1783.  
Northwestern Indian wars, from September 19, 1790, to August 3, 1795.  
War with France, from July 9, 1798, to September 30, 1800.  
War with Tripoli, from June 10, 1801, to June 4, 1805.  
Creek Indian war, from July 27, 1813, to August 9, 1814.  
War of 1812 with England, from June 18, 1812, to February 17, 1815.  
Seminole Indian war, from November 20, 1817, to October 21, 1819.  
Black Hawk Indian war, from April 21, 1831, to September 31, 1832.  
Cherokee war, from 1837 to 1839.  
Creek Indian war, from May 5, 1836, to September 30, 1837.  
Florida Indian war, from December 23, 1835, to August 14, 1848.  
Aroostook troubles, from 1836 to 1839.  
Mexican war, from April 24, 1846, to July 4, 1848.  
Apache, Navajo, and Utah War, from 1849 to 1855.  
Seminole Indian war, from 1856 to 1858.  
Civil war, from 1861 to 1865.  
War with Spain, from April 25, 1898, to April 11, 1899.

## LIVES LOST IN THE REBELLION

THE subjugation of the Confederacy cost the United States more than one-third of a million lives, and there are now practically a million pensioners, with as many more applications pending. The statistics show the following as the Federal loss in men during the war:  
Killed or mortally wounded..... 110,070  
Died of disease..... 199,720  
Died in Confederate prisons..... 24,868  
Deaths from all other causes..... 24,872  
Total..... 359,528  
While these are the figures from the official reports, it is evident that they are less than the actual number, for many died of disease and wounds after having been discharged for disability.

On the Confederate side the records show only the following deaths:  
Killed..... 52,594  
Died of wounds..... 21,370  
Died of disease..... 59,297  
Total..... 133,261  
These figures are from the records at Washington, and are too small, because of the lack of Confederate reports. Dr. Jones, the former surgeon general of the United Confederate Veterans, after careful research, estimated the Confederate loss from all causes at 200,000. His calculations also indicate that the total loss by death from all causes in both armies was fully 500,000, and that "each Confederate soldier was, on an average, disabled for a greater or lesser period, by wounds or sickness, about six times during the war."